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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1911.

**THE PENSION ROLL.**

Although there are still 892,000 names upon the pension roll, the announcement is made that this is the smallest number since 1892. The net decrease in the number of pensioners last year was 20,000. This indicates that the time is at last approaching when the recession in the high tide of pension disbursements is at hand—unless, indeed, Congress finds some way in which to appropriate more money to present beneficiaries or enacts laws which will add many who do not now receive any support from the government.

When it is known that the United States has paid out considerably over \$4,000,000,000 in pensions, it cannot be said that this republic, at least, is ungrateful. There are still nearly 600,000 soldiers and sailors upon the rolls, to say nothing of widows, dependents, army nurses, and others. Every effort is being made, according to the assurance of

Commissioner Davenport, to purge the rolls of fraud. It is stated, for instance, that of 47,181 pensioners seen and questioned, only twenty-six cases of improper pensioning were revealed. This is certainly a very small proportion, and if the same ratio obtains throughout the entire list, it cannot truthfully be said that the pension list is honeycombed with fraud.

No one who remembers the great service rendered to the Union by the men who fought from 1861 to 1865, or who gave their lives for their country during that period, begrudges them or their families the provision which the government has made for them. All that is asked is that pension legislation shall not be passed for political purposes, and that those who receive government aid shall be honestly entitled to consideration.

We wonder that Mr. Bryan can refrain from reminding the President that people do not always vote as they shout.

**Doing a Good Work.**

We speak a good word this morning for the Central Union Mission, which desires to raise \$30,000 to pay the debt upon its property. The record shows that this mission has done a good work. Like the Gospel Mission, it reaches a class of persons who do not, ordinarily, enter the doors of a church, and who, under its beneficent influence, become good citizens. The churches of the city have entered heartily into the work of aiding the mission in its effort to raise the necessary funds, and this co-operation is naturally encouraging. Both the Central Union and the Gospel missions are working along fields of practical endeavor, and the men and women who are laboring in these organizations with unselfish devotion deserve generous assistance.

It would not be strange if some of those people who were married on Friday, the 13th, should come to the conclusion later that the day was unlucky.

**Food Sold by the City.**

The high cost of living, which is as much of a problem in Europe as it is in this country, is being solved by Berlin in an interesting fashion. The municipal authorities have gone into the business of buying food at wholesale. The first experiment is being made with fish, the purchases being disposed of to retail dealers, who must, in turn, sell to the consumer at a stipulated narrow margin of profit.

The fish stalls are daily surrounded with crowds of eager purchasers, mostly women, who are enabled to buy fresh and wholesome food at a reasonable price. The experiment has proven so successful, in fact, that no less than seventy branch markets are to be opened, and wholesale supplies of potatoes and other vegetables are to be disposed of in a similar way. Other cities near Berlin are proceeding in the same fashion to alleviate the distress of the middle classes. The retailers are satisfied with the arrangement, as the government, by buying in large quantities, is enabled to make a better bargain than the individual, while the fact that the government does not sell direct to the consumer enables the retailer to make a slight profit.

In Budapest the authorities are meeting the problem by enlarging the sphere of municipal ownership. A municipal bakery has been established, and it is also proposed to create a central milk market, where milk can be purchased at the lowest possible price. In addition to this, the city proposes to convert large areas of suburban ground into market gardens, and thus afford the people an opportunity to purchase vegetables cheaply. These schemes are interesting, of course, because they show the tendency of the European government toward socialism, a condition which President Taft says threatens the United States unless the problem of monopolistic control of food necessities is in some way solved.

Not all of the speculation at the New York ball game was over the result. Some superstitious Italians are said to fear disaster from a comet the tail of which points to Tripoli. That tale is too thin.

How can any professor be blamed for thinking that his own book is the most instructive?

The problem which the trusts are now trying to work out is how to make obedience to the law as profitable as disobedience.

We can all afford to denounce the Turks. Very few of them vote in our districts.

Sometimes officials claim they are executing the law when they are only putting it to death.

From the way Woodrow Wilson is criticizing President Taft one might suppose the governor would like an opportunity to improve upon present Presidential methods.

There is a town in Switzerland in which the women literally wear trousers. Figuratively, they wear them in all civilized countries.

It has been decided that the methods of the bathtub trust were not altogether clean.

The American Prison Association would do a great work if it could teach Americans how to avoid association which gets them into prison.

**A LITTLE NONSENSE.**

**AN HUMBLE ADMIRER.**  
What a wealth of plant and shrub comes a-blooming in the fall! There's the scarlet flub-a-dub, making gay the park and mall. You can find the what's-its-name in its usual abode. Whilst the fol-de-rol affame decorates each country road.

In the field the blossoms grow; in the park there is no lack. There's the what's-its-name aglow, and the crimson pick-a-pack. What a lot of blooms there be making bright this world of ours! I ain't much on botany, but I certainly love flowers.

**Uncle Pennywise Says:**  
Since we all got to living in apartment houses, Opportunity has to whistle up a tube.

**A Captious Customer.**  
"I don't like these fuzzy hairs," declared the man.  
"Here's something nobbly in a derby," said the salesman.  
"I don't care for the derby the depth of a soup plate."  
"These are the only models we have."  
"Well, gimme a dozen of each. I'd better lay in a stock before the styles get any worse."

**A Lover's Quarrel.**  
"Mabel, you were foolish to quarrel with Charles."  
"He's a mean man."  
"What has he done now?"  
"I telephoned him to-day to send back my lock of hair, and he asked me if it was red, yellow, or black."

**Center of Interest.**  
Now whether it be fair or rough. This much is very plain: The weather is discussed enough To make the weather vane.

**Good for Nothing Else.**  
I couldn't saw or plane a plank, or work in stone or wood. I never tried to run a bank, I don't suppose I could. I couldn't bake a decent pie, or draw a glass of fizz, or set a shoe, and that is why I'm in the poetry biz.

**He Talks.**  
"John, here's your frazzled oats."  
"My good woman, I've had nothing but oats for breakfast for a month. Can't you think of nothing but oats?"  
"You're a brute!"  
"That may be, but I'm no horse."

**Keeps It Digging.**  
"Since I'm married, I realize how the money is kept in circulation."  
"Well, let's have your chunk of wisdom."  
"There's the spring hat, the summer vacation, the fall gown, and Christmas."

**THE ONE GREAT TOPIC.**

From the Boston Herald.  
Wickesham's attention should be called to the world's series speculators.

From the Atlanta Journal.  
Why not put Ty Cobb in the Cabinet, and have a government department of sports?

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.  
President Taft's Americanism is open to doubt. Here he is at the end of the country, with his gold baseball pass, while the world's series is on.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.  
What are the managers going to do in future years, with aviators who float around over the grounds without buying tickets to the world's series?

From the New York Times.  
With 38,381 spectators who had paid for admission and seats \$7.25, and as much more as the speculators demanded, the first game of the world's series of 1911 shows that grand opera is no fit competitor with the national game.

From the New York American.  
It is impossible to explain in mere words how the speculators and the ticket scalpers got hold of 20,000 tickets that ought to have been offered to the loyal patrons of the game. Public opinion demands an investigation, and if there is no law to punish the plundering of the fans, then the newspapers should hold the offenders up to public scorn.

**LUCKY FRIDAYS IN OUR HISTORY.**

Friday cannot be such a very unlucky day, after all, for Columbus started on his journey, which ended in the discovery of America, on that day, August 3, 1492, and he first saw American land on October 12, of the same year, also a Friday. He sailed away on his return trip to Spain on Friday, January 4, 1493, and once more on a Friday, March 15 of that year, he reached the port of Palos in safety. On Friday, November 1, 1492, he arrived at Hispaniola on his second voyage to America, and on Friday, June 13, he discovered the mainland of the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VII of England gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. Incidentally, it was the first American state paper issued in England.

On Friday, September 15, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States.

On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower, with the pilgrim fathers, reached the harbor of Provincetown, and the same day, they signed that compact which, in a manner, was destined to become the forerunner for our present Constitution.

On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, February 22, 1723, George Washington was born.

On Friday, July 7, 1774, the motion was made in Congress by John Adams and seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States colonies "were and of right ought to be" free and independent.

On Friday, October 17, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga took place which had the powerful result of inducing France to declare for the American cause.

On Friday, September 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare.

**MAGNIFICENT FORMER ROYAL ABODE IN RUINS**

What is left of Richmond Palace gives but a meagre notion of its magnificence in the sixteenth century. It was among the most favored of British royal residences. There are still preserved some drawings of the old palace, made in 1582, and the towers and minarets suggest a dwelling of Oriental magnificence. Probably a royal mansion of some kind existed there as far back as the early part of the twelfth century. Later, at any rate, a palace was built and in it Edward II died in 1327.

His grandson and successor, Richard II, may be supposed to have passed much of his time at the palace during the life of his first Queen, Anna of Bohemia, for it is recorded that at her death, in 1394, he was so violently affected that "besides cursing the place, he did also for anger throw down the building, into what former kings, being weary of the life, were wont to pleasure resort." But the effects of this communal tribute were not allowed to be permanent. Henry V restored the palace to its former magnificence and Edward IV used it as a hunting lodge. In "The Last of the Barons," Lytton describes the scene presented by the court assembled in the park where driven game was shot by the bow.

The palace was much enlarged by Henry VI, and splendid entertainments were, including tournaments, which were doubtless held on the level space which faces the archway still in existence. Here Henry died in April, 1463, and his dead body was brought out of the privy chamber into the great chamber, and thence into the hall, and finally to the tomb, in each of which places it remained for three days, while solemn dirges and masses were said preparatory to its final journey to Westminster Abbey. The King was left unburied in the great hall, and, indeed, the hall was used by Henry and concealed in secret places at Richmond, said to have amounted to near £100,000, a sum equivalent to about £15,000,000 of the present-day coinage.

Whether any considerable part of this treasure is still concealed in the present palace is a matter of conjecture. It is quite certain, however, that if Henry VIII was aware of his hiding place, those who came after him would search in vain for jewels or coin. The King was much attached to Richmond, at any rate in the early years of his reign. Here his eldest son, Henry, was born and died in 1531. The Emperor Charles V, when he departed England in 1552, was lodged at the palace and lavishly entertained. It was here, in a room which still stands, that Anne of Cleves was waited on by the royal commissioners and informed that her divorce from Henry had been confirmed by Parliament.

Anne continued to reside at the palace, devoting her time to rural sports and recreations and living a quiet life, free from the cares of politics and court. After the divorce had been settled satisfactorily, Henry paid her a visit and was so delighted by her pleasant and respectful reception, that he supplanted her mother and often went to see her again. These visits of the amorous monarch, which were not unaccompanied by gossip in Richmond, and two of the scandal-mongers were executed as a warning to others.

In 1554, Queen Mary, with her newly wedded consort, Philip of Spain, removed from Windsor to the palace at Richmond, and during the summer of 1557 she gave an entertainment there to her sister Elizabeth. The princess was brought from Somerset House in the Queen's barge, and was received in a sumptuous pavilion in the gardens. But it was on an occasion of less honor that the princess was brought thither from the Tower, in charge of Sir Henry Beddingfield, to receive the offer of her freedom on condition of exiling herself from England by marrying the Duke of Norfolk.

When she ascended the British throne, Elizabeth lived a good deal at Richmond, where she received at least one offer of marriage. This was from Eric IV, King of Sweden, who to pay the price of his betrothal, offered her a magnificent dowry. At Richmond the long life and splendid reign of Elizabeth came to a close. At the end of January, 1603, Elizabeth began the first attacks of a distemper which proved her death. This threw her into a deep melancholy, and in the beginning of March not only her limbs but her speech failed her very much, which made her so pensive that she could hardly bear to see her but the Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave her due attendance in prayer and exhortations. When death seemed to draw very near, her council deputed the lord admiral to pray for her name her successor to whom she faintly answered "that she had already said her throne was the throne of kings, and she would have no person to succeed her but the one being further desired by the secretary to declare her pleasure more plainly. "I will," said she, "that a king succeed me. And who should be that king but my nearest kinsman, the King of Scots?"

There is a tradition that the room over the remaining gateway is that in which Queen Elizabeth died. This is too small to be the place in which she died. It well be that the Queen did not die in her bed. A woman of the most resolute temper, she may have faced death on the couch on which she was accustomed to sit. Elizabeth's death was in private audience. Almost certainly it was from the window of this room that the Essex ring was dropped into the hands of a waiting boy, as a signal that Elizabeth was dead, and that James should make haste to assume the crown.

Concerning this ring a romantic anecdote is told in "The Traditions of the House of Stuart." It is to the effect that the Countess of Nottingham, who was a relation, but no friend, of the Earl of Essex, being on her deathbed, entreated to see the Queen, declaring that she had something to confess to her before she could die in peace. When Queen Elizabeth appeared the dying countess gave him a ring which, she said, the Earl of Essex had sent her after his condemnation, with an earnest request that she would deliver it to the Queen as the token by which he implored mercy. But that obedience to her husband, to whom she had communicated the circumstances, she had withheld it, for which she entreated the Queen's forgiveness.

Elizabeth instantly recognized the ring as one which she had given to her hapless favorite, with the tender promise that whatever offense he might be accused of or even guilty, on his returning to her that pledge, she would either pardon him or admit him to justify himself in her presence. Transported with grief and rage at learning of the cruel duplicity of which the earl had been a victim, and she herself the duped, the Queen is said to have violently shaken the dying countess as she lay on her deathbed. This episode, it is said, caused the countess to feel that Elizabeth on returning to the palace and perhaps hastened her death.

The glory of the palace, which was never greater than in Elizabeth's reign, finally departed when in 1689 most of the buildings were pulled down by order of James II. The ruins of the palace were given a home for a time to the widowed Queen of Charles I. In 1781, Richmond Palace, being decayed, was parcelled out.

in tenements. Only a fragment of the once splendid pile now remains. The gateway bears the royal arms of the Tudors, though now scarcely decipherable. And besides this, Henry VIII's tower staircase and a small portion of the out-buildings of the palace of that time stand as relics of a great and eventful history. Even these, or at any rate some of them, would have disappeared before now but for the thoughtful munificence of a patriotic Englishman who several years ago obtained a lease from the Crown of the remains of the old palace. Since then he has devoted much time and money to the restoration, or rather the conservation, of the ancient structure. When the work is completed the building, especially the interior, will be a precious monument of a memorable past. It is that gentleman's ambition to present it to the nation as a public memorial, but before that can be done certain formalities must be carried out, because the freehold is Crown property.

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**THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.**

**Assertion as to Attitude of Catholic Church is Denied.**

The morning's edition of The Herald reports a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in the course of which the doctrine of the Catholic Church, regarding the sanctity of the marriage bond, was attacked, and the consistency of the church in enforcing her doctrine brought into question. Dr. McKim declared that the position of the Catholic Church is at variance with the teachings of the Bible. The Bible, he stated, sanctions divorce in cases of certain misconduct, and gives to the innocent party the right to marry again. For sound and obvious reasons the doctor cites no texts in support of his assertions.

The words of Christ, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," have been observed by the Catholic Church from the beginning. When the Pharisees called attention to the bill of divorce allowed by Moses, Christ responded that Moses, as a law-giver, and on account of their hardness of heart, had permitted divorce, but that the Christian law would not permit it. The teachings of St. Jerome were that no person guilty of adultery could be permitted to marry another, and the attitude of the Catholic Church has ever been firm in upholding this doctrine.

History does not show a single departure from this policy. On the contrary, the record is filled with notable instances of its enforcement, even against kings. As early as the ninth century Pope Nicholas I excommunicated Lothaire II, King of Lorraine, while Urban II, in the eleventh century, excommunicated Philip I of France, who had put aside his wife Bertha. These instances were in the so-called Dark Ages. They had their counterpart in the courage exhibited by Celestine III and Innocent III against Philip II of France; by Clement VII and Paul III against Henry VIII, and finally by Pius VII against Napoleon, when Europe was at the feet of the Emperor.

When Dr. McKim says that the Catholic Church has been abundantly shown by history to have failed to carry out her pretenses, he has misled his congregation. The record of history is entirely the other way.

FRANCIS DE SALES RYAN.

**CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY.**

By A. W. MACY.

**BACHELORS RULED OUT.**

In 1794 the moderate Republicans of France, who wished to establish a republican form of government, held a constitutional convention and prepared a new constitution to be voted on by the people. In some respects it was very good and much superior to any which had preceded it. It provided that the legislative powers should be committed to two bodies, as in the United States. The higher one, corresponding to the United States Senate, was to be called "The Council of the Ancients." It was to consist of 250 members, each of whom was to be at least forty years of age, and a married man or a widower. An unmarried man was not considered equal to the responsibility of being a member of this weighty body. The second or lower body was to consist of 500 members, each of whom must be at least thirty years of age. There was no restriction in regard to being married or unmarried, however. In the rapid whirl of events this constitution was soon lost sight of, along with a great many other things, and the French bachelors escaped the impending humiliation.

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**ATTACK DONNELLY BEFORE THE C. L. U.**

**Bricklayers' Union Calls Him "Labor's Foe."**

Characterizing Public Printer Samuel B. Donnelly as a foe of organized labor, and pledging support to an effort for his removal from the "high public office" which he now holds, was the gist of a resolution offered last night at a largely attended meeting of the Central Labor Union at Metropolitan Temple, G street, by James F. Murtagh, a delegate from the Bricklayers' Union.

The resolution was laid on the table, pending action by the union at its next regular meeting night, October 23. The Public Printer will be invited to appear at that time and explain his alleged discrimination against certain union bricklayers.

Ernest L. Adams, chairman of the committee on resolutions, asked to be excused from service in the consideration of the measure, as he wishes to be heard when the resolution comes to a vote of the organization.

In a long preamble, Mr. Donnelly, erstwhile president of the International Typographical Union, an association of first magnitude among labor organizations, is asserted to have refused to employ members of the Bricklayers' Union who declined to work with a man "not a bona fide bricklayer, and who was actually employed in the classified service."

**Police Seek Elias Rothschild.**  
Alarmed at the mysterious disappearance of Elias Rothschild, thirty-five years old, who has been missing from his home at 617 H street, since last Tuesday morning, relatives and friends last night requested the police to institute search for him.

**HARLAN FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON**

**Supreme Court Justices to Be Pallbearers.**

The United States Supreme Court yesterday adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Associate Justice Harlan. It was announced that the members of the highest tribunal in the land will be honorary pallbearers at the funeral to-day.

Brief services will be first held at the late home, Fourteenth and Euclid streets, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Only the pallbearers, relatives, and a few close friends of the family will attend. The body will then be borne to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where, at 2 o'clock, public ceremonies will be held. Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, the pastor, will officiate. The interment, in Rock Creek Cemetery, will be private.

Gov. A. E. Wilson, of Kentucky, and S. S. Gregory, president of the American Bar Association, will be among those to occupy pews at the church.

Pews have been reserved for the following: A delegation from the Loyal Legion; the faculty of George Washington Law School; the members of the Commerce Court; the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who will attend in a body; the justices of the various courts of the District; representatives from the foreign legations and embassies; members of the Cabinet, and others in official life.

At the meeting of Central Labor Union last night, resolutions of sympathy were tendered to the family of Justice Harlan, and an adjournment out of respect was had unanimously.

In the resolutions, which were introduced by J. J. Ryan, delegate from the Press Printers' Union, attention was called to the high esteem in which Justice Harlan had been held by the members of organized labor.

**WILL FIX TOLL RATES ON CANAL**

**Goethals Says Matter Should Be Speedily Settled.**

Col. George W. Goethals, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will recommend legislation fixing the toll rates of the Panama Canal and for creating administrative machinery for its operation and management in his forthcoming annual report for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last. Some of the questions which were made public at the War Department yesterday.

The toll question should be speedily settled, Col. Goethals says, in order that shipping interests may have about two years' notice in which to adjust their routes and rates to the changed commercial conditions which will result from the opening of the great waterway.

The work on the canal has proceeded so satisfactorily, he adds, that vessels will be able to pass through the canal certainly by January 1, 1914, and possibly even six months earlier, if no unexpected delays are experienced. He recommends that the force which is now engaged in constructing the canal be gradually melted into an operating force, so that there will be no confusion or delay when the waterway is ready for commercial vessels.

The canal commission, he continues, should be authorized to sell coal, oil, and other supplies to vessels using the canal, and to use that a large drydock be built and machine shops erected for making repairs to injured vessels. The revenue from these sources, Col. Goethals believes, should be used not only to pay the operating expenses, but also to repay the capital invested in the enterprise.

**FOUR DEAD IN FOG.**

**Trains Kill Men and Traffic Greatly Delayed in Pittsburgh.**

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16.—Four men were killed here to-day by trains as a result of a fog which hung over the city all morning. The dead: Henry Weaver, seventy-six years old; Jacob Hays, seventy-eight years old; Jacob Hays, seventy-eight years old; and Jacob Hays, seventy-eight years old. Because of the fog street traffic was seriously hampered.

**RIOTING IN CHOLERA ZONE.**

Milan Italy, Oct. 16.—Serious rioting, which was quieted only by the arrival of troops from Rome, occurred at Sonal to-day, as a result of the precaution being taken there to-day. The populace, not understanding the measures of the sanitation that were being enforced, and fearing that arms would come to the quarantined persons, became enraged. The rioting was confined to the city and then sacked and burned the town hall.

A number of cholera patients were taken from hospitals and carried shoulder-borne to their homes. The mob paraded the streets, yelling: "Death to the nurses!" and "Death to the doctors!" until the situation became so menacing that a regiment of troops was sent from Rome. Order was established soon after their arrival. Many arrests of rioters were made.

**HERO, FOX TERRIER, JUSTIFIES HIS NAME**

**Saves His Master, Who Is Attacked by Bulldog.**

"Hero," a small fox terrier belonging to Ernest L. Dowell, of 130 Morse street southeast, lived up to his name yesterday morning when his master was attacked by a vicious bulldog while walking near the Hebrew Cemetery, in Anacostia. Though badly bitten by the bulldog, the fox terrier managed to distract the attention of the inflated animal from his master, and thereby saved the latter from serious injury. Dowell armed himself with a stick and beat the bulldog away from his heroic pet and carried the latter to a veterinarian. Dowell was also severely bitten in the left hand by the bulldog. He had his wound cauterized at the office of a nearby physician and went to his home. The man and fox terrier were walking in Francis street, near the cemetery, when the bulldog ran out in the roadway and made straight for the man. He made several leaps for his throat, but Dowell thwarted these attacks by holding up his hand. In the meantime the fox terrier was biting at the bulldog's legs. In the final attempt to bury its teeth in the man's throat or face, the bulldog bit the hand of the fox terrier. The animal turned its attack upon the fox terrier. The latter will probably lose its life should it develop that the bulldog was a victim of rabies.

**WOMEN VICTIMS OF BAG THIEVES**

**Four Robberies Reported in Stores Yesterday.**

Four women were robbed of their handbags in Washington stores yesterday, despite the vigilance of Central office and department store detectives to apprehend the thieves that have been successfully operating within the past two weeks. The thief or thieves—for it is the belief of the police that the thefts have all been committed by the same person or persons—reaped a harvest through yesterday's operations. No clue as to the identity of the robbers has been obtained by the detectives.

Miss Julia Coxon, of 528 Eighth street southeast, was relieved of nearly \$50 while in the shopping district early in the morning. Her handbag, which she carried on her arm, was opened and the money taken therefrom. Miss Ida Brown, of 127 New Jersey avenue southeast, was robbed of her handbag containing \$25 and a solitary diamond ring valued at \$20. The handbag was robbed of the contents of a candy store where Miss Brown is employed.

Miss Annie Hargrove, of 212 Fifteenth street northwest, complained to the police that she had been robbed of her handbag while shopping in a Pennsylvania avenue store. The handbag contained several \$1 bills and papers. Miss C. A. Gibbons, of 235 M street northwest, reported to the police that her handbag had been stolen from a Georgetown notion store. The handbag contained \$5 in bills and three small purses and some trinkets.

**BAN ON DIVORCEES.**

**Rhode Island Ministers Will Not Marry Guilty Party.**

Providence, R. I., Oct. 16.—At a conference of Congregational ministers throughout Rhode Island, held in Beneficent Congregational Church here to-day, a resolution was passed condemning Rev. Dr. Lambert for officiating at the marriage of Col. John Jacob Astor and Miss Force. The resolution declares that any clergyman who performed such a ceremony for the guilty party in divorce shall forfeit his standing in the church.

The text of the resolution which the committee reported, and which was passed in its final form, is as follows: "We deplore the action of Rev. Joseph Lambert, and in order to remedy the great abuses which Congregational ministers profess against, we declare that no minister of the Congregational Church ought to marry the guilty party to a divorce for adultery, and any minister who does marry such a person shall forfeit his standing in the church."

**BISHOP VAN DE VYVER DEAD.**

**Office at Richmond Will Be Filled by Temporary Appointment.**

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16.—Death, coming peacefully, tranquilly, without a struggle, to-day claimed the Right Rev. Augustine Van De Vyver, sixty-seven years old, sixth Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond. The end came at the Episcopal residence, after a short illness, following a general nervous breakdown. The office of bishop, made vacant by the demise of Bishop Van De Vyver, will be filled temporarily by an administrator, who will be appointed by Cardinal Gibbons, pending the appointment of the bishop's permanent successor. The Pope, at Rome, has a list of candidates which will be made up and sent to the Pope by the bishops and clergy of this province.

**Uncle Walt Says To-day:**

Great men have lived and done their stunts, and then they died, just like the runts, and still the world waggled on; the sun went callyhoooting by, the same old way, across the sky, the night gave place to dawn. I sometimes think, when all swelled up until I'm like a poisoned pup, that when I come to croak, the stars will surely follow the track, the universe be out of whack, perhaps go up in smoke. I find it hard to realize that all the planets in the skies will travel just the same, that rains will fall and winds will blow, that there'll be dew and rime and snow, when I have jumped the game. It's hard for me to understand that I am but a grain of sand upon an endless shore; and when I'm blown into the sea the other grains may sigh for me—one sigh and nothing more. Ah, many men were called "the great"—their deeds the histories relate, but when they cashed their string, when each had shot his little bolt, the old world never felt a jolt, but just kept up its fling. There doesn't live so great a soul that when he dies he'll leave a hole in this old mundane place; our old friend Death cannot be beat at taking big chunks of conceit from out the human race.

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WALT MASON.